

thereabouts, and now he, about one-fourth of that number, is the living dead of hunger; and of the pitiful remnant, 700 are said to be actually starving. There is a hospital civil—entirely without funds or supplies. Five thousand rations are needed at once, together with a quantity of such simple medicines as quinine, pills of opium and camphor and compound iron. Should these arrive and be distributed to-morrow, next week the town will be no better off to-day. To help the San Antonio little will only prolong their misery, unless we keep it up for months to come and meanwhile supply the men with work, so that in time they may become self-supporting. At present there is no work, and the municipality can do absolutely nothing for its poor. Inquire about the revenues of hundreds of these villages, and the inevitable answer is: "We have no revenues. Taxes have always been collected by the Banco Espanol, and we have never had any hand or voice in the matter, except to pay the taxes or lose our all." The Spanish Bank had agents who religiously collected the taxes, whatever the necessities of the people; but it put no money into circulation. The Spanish bodegones, or storekeepers—like master, like man—loaned money at 25 per cent. And some of them are now in possession of many caballerias of land (a caballeria is thirty-three and a third acres), on which they never advanced a dollar.

They supplied families with tassaj—ferried beef—and other necessities, through the dark days of reconcentration—enough to keep the souls and bodies of their victims together, at enormous prices. The sale of the families mostly survived by the skin of the teeth, so to say, but are left homeless and without resource. Could a former land owner rent the farm that was once his, he would need a yoke of oxen and implements with which to till it—not to mention seeds, a cow, some poultry, etc., and a little money with which to build a shack for his family in place of the house which the Spaniards burned. Even now, as the situation is, if each municipality were granted its right to local revenues and such revenues applied to the necessities of the people, there might be a gleam of light ahead.

FORMIDABLE GREETING
At the edge of San Antonio we boarded a queer little square box of a car and were drawn by three mules, tending an exceedingly narrow-gauge track to the nearest railway station. The route lay over a wild, rough country of straw-thatched huts and stately palms, but few signs of cultivation. Here and there a little tobacco is growing and an occasional patch of boniat, but for the most part the sweet, warm breeze stirs only coarse grass growing in bunches, and tomiguas and meadow larks pipe in the sunshine above a land of desolation. One stirring event befell us. General Celestino Hernandez, alcalde of the adjacent village of San Jose, and the great man of the village, had been waiting two days with his troop of cavalry to give Miss Barton what is known as "the Cuban welcome." As our little car bumped along the open country suddenly a thousand mounted soldiers appeared, charging down upon us with wild shouts and waving machetes. For an instant it recalled the days of war and thrilled the stoutest heart with terror. Coming nearer, the cavalry separated into two long lines, surrounding our car, and with doffed hats and presented arms stood like statues while General Hernandez and Miss Barton exchanged the usual courtesies. Then the welkin rang with the strains of "Hymno Nacional," sung by a thousand men, followed by "The Star-spangled Banner" from our little band, as escorted by the regiment, we proceeded to the station.

As before mentioned, Dr. Hubbell completed his work in Guinea a fortnight ago; therefore our later visit was merely of inspection. As everywhere, the town turned out en masse to meet us and escorted Miss Barton to her temporary abode with all the honors accorded to Gomez or any other conquering hero. Before the war Guinea had a population of 20,000, now less than half that number. The most interesting orphanage I have seen is here, founded by Dr. Jaime Gorriza, a bachelor of means, whose father and grandfather were also physicians in the place. Having been too prominently identified with the cause of Cuba liberty, Dr. Jaime Gorriza retired to the United States shortly before the blockade to escape imprisonment. Returning to his native city a few months ago, he found a great many destitute children in the streets, and among the wretched reconcentrados were some of the sons and daughters of his former well-to-do neighbors. So troubled was his generous heart at the sight that he deserted his pillow, and, having no family of his own, he determined to adopt them all.

A BACHELOR'S CHARITY.
Securing a house, he gathered into it a hundred homeless waifs and devoted the remnant of his fortune to sustaining them. Some were too reduced by starvation to be recuperated, and soon the number was reduced to seventy. He also established a hospital for sick women and started with eighty patients. In the last-named institution some help was received from the government in the way of rations, but not nearly enough to feed them all. So the good man struggled on alone as best he could, but very much in need of women's care, especially for the children. The ancient buildings he had taken remained uncleaned, the children unwashed and unclothed, without the energetic treatment their itch, lice and sores demanded, and eating from the dishes with their fingers, having neither knives, forks nor spoons. But they were infinitely better off than before, having at least food, shelter and protection. At this juncture Dr. Hubbell arrived, with his faithful assistants—Misses Trotzig, Adams and Betts. First the sick were taken in hand. The civil hospital, founded seven years ago, and during the war used by the Spanish army, was in such a dreadful state that the old pesthouse was preferred for a temporary refuge while the commodious civil hospital was being overhauled. General Brooke was appealed to and responded liberally with spray pumps for disinfecting and two hundred army cots, left by mustered-out soldiers—enough for both hospital and orphanage. When the sick were finally moved into a place of perfect sanitation, placed in clean beds and given proper food and intelligent care their delight and that of the town was good to witness, and that the change was beneficial may be inferred from the fact that whereas the death rate formerly averaged fifteen a week there have been no deaths within the last fifteen days. General Brooke's hospital steward, Colonel Lloyd, is doing excellent work in Guinea, and his system takes away all opportunity for imposition. The resident municipal doctor makes prescriptions for the poor, and they are filled by Steward Lloyd when presented. Every second day he rides into the country and adjacent towns and personally superintends the distribution of medicines.

As for Mr. Gorriza's orphanage, the old building was pronounced too vile to be renovated, and a large and better building on the outskirts of the city was secured, where the children have pure air and plenty of room. An adjoining field, lying along the river, has been added, fenced and provided with tents for laundry purposes. The children use the field as a playground and bathe in the clear stream. New clothes were provided all around, new sheets and pillow cases, and the storehouse well stocked with simple food. It was lovely to see the waifs, big and little, in their clean new home, in spotless garments and faces shining with happiness—the girls sweeping, cooking, sewing, like veritable little house mothers. The few boys in the institution are yet too small to work. There are several babies among the eighty children, and the oldest is under thirteen. A teacher came every day to instruct them in the mysteries

of reading and writing. There is no need of severe discipline in this house beautiful, for all the children love Mr. Gorriza, their savior and benefactor, so well that his slightest wish is their law.

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What has become of Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, who graduated from West Point in 1897?—J. R. J.
He is a second lieutenant of the Second Artillery.
How is tin foil made?—T. E. L.
By rolling or by an ingenious machine that shaves off a thin layer from a block of tin, rolling it and stretching it at the same time.

Will splitting a crow's tongue have a tendency to turn him into a talking bird.—Mill-sop.
Probably not; any way, don't try it. The crow that talks—that is, imitates the human voice in some small degree—is usually a raven or a rook.

Where will I find the passage in the Bible in the New Testament? I think—in which the hen is spoken of taking her chickens on her back?—Mrs. W. B. S.

The Bible's nearest expression to this is in Matthew xxv, 27: "I have as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings."
* * * In Luke xii, 34, is the same meaning with different wording.

W. C. C.: Easter is observed in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The following are some Old Testament references to the Sabbath: Genesis ii, 2 and 3; xxix, 27; viii, 10; Exodus xvi, 23; xx, 8; Deuteronomy v, 15; Numbers xv, 30; Leviticus xxiii, 3; Isaiah lviii, 13; Jeremiah xvii, 21; Ezekiel xx, 12; Nehemiah x, 31; xiii, 15.

By what authority does the President carry on a war without act of Congress?—G. H. B.

By virtue of his being commander-in-chief of our army and navy. It lays with Congress to declare war, however, and it may be that you meant to question the authorization of our operations in the Philippines. These are against our new subjects who are in rebellion, and a formal congressional declaration is not necessary in such a case.

Did any of the officers or men of the regular army who had served in Cuba testify against the refrigerated or canned beef?—J. H. S.
Did the President promise or provide better positions for the members of the court of inquiry pending their reports?—J. H. S.
Many of the testifies against the canned meat beef, and a few found serious faults in the refrigerated article, while others praised the latter highly. 2. No.

How many States seceded to the Confederacy, and which were they?—J. D.

Eleven States in all. Seven of these—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas—declared themselves out of the Union before Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas followed soon after the North's first call for troops. Missouri and Kentucky also had representation in the Confederate Congress, and, with Maryland, contributed largely and persistently to the Confederate army.

Are there any free hospitals for consumptives in the United States?—J. M.

Yes, several, but not nearly enough. What is lacking in some of our largest cities where this disease is most prevalent is free hospital provision for advanced cases. In some localities there is a marked tendency in hospital practice to provide liberally for the patient in early stages who has a chance for recovery, while those who are hopelessly afflicted are turned over to the few overcrowded institutions that will receive them.

Why was the trade dollar coined?—R. and J. C.

The trade dollar was intended to further our trade with China and the East. There silver was preferred, and our merchants had been accustomed to purchasing Mexican dollars for shipment to China. The trade dollar was heavier than the Mexican coin, so was liked in the East, but in 1876, when silver fell, it became of less value than the gold dollar or United States notes, so came into circulation here. It was discontinued after nearly thirty-six millions had been made. Strictly speaking, the trade dollar was not a coin, but a coined ingot.

H. W. E.: Though vinegar is produced from alcoholic solutions, the alcohol becomes oxidized in the process of manufacture. R. S.: The distance from San Juan, Porto Rico, to Havana, is about 1,150 miles. J. P. R.: Smoke will usually rise higher when the barometer is low. A barometer isn't a weather glass in the sense that the relative height of its mercury is indicative of present or coming weather. Its progressive changes are what count. A steady glass means continuance of the present weather; violent rise or fall signifies unfavorable change. A rapid fall means rain or heavy wind—this speaking generally. R. V.: Your quotation is not from Byron, but from William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis." A wording more often found than "The pale realms of shade," is "To that mysterious realm."

On what date was Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, U. S. A., killed?—What general was known as the "Rock of Chickamauga"? 3. What federal general was it that resigned the presidency of a Southern military academy at the beginning of the civil war? 4. What general was known as "Black Jack"? 5. What European nations recognized the Confederate States as belligerents?—History.
On April 10, 1862, 2. George Henry Thomas, at that time major general of volunteers, but later of the same rank in the regulars. 3. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. The institution was the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy. On Jan. 13, 1861, Sherman wrote the Governor of the State asking to be relieved the moment the State determined to secede. He was released in the latter part of February. 4. This name was sometimes given to Maj. Gen. John A. Logan. 5. All the chief commercial powers, England and France taking the lead promptly.

Was there ever a law in any of the New England States to punish a man for kissing his wife on Sunday?—A. B.
No, though this statement is often made by the old New England colony Connecticut. In 1751 Samuel Peters, an Episcopalian clergyman, published in London a history of Connecticut in which were the "blue laws" he fabricated. Samples were that no woman should kiss her child on Sunday, run at all or walk other than reverently, and that every male should have his hair cut round in the outline of a cap. These have been quoted as authentic by comparatively recent writers of prominence, but were not in the colony code. It was severe and "blue" enough. The death penalty was inflicted for blasphemy, idolatry, witchcraft and striking a parent, among other offenses, and fines were imposed for profanity, lying, taking tobacco in public places and for staying in a tavern over half an hour after 9 p. m. Peters became so unpopular in Connecticut that he fled to Boston to escape molestation, and from there he fled to London. He finally died in New York in dire poverty. He was the type of historian who falsified to habitually as to write his name variously and use titles to which he had no right.

Who was the inventor of the microscope, the telescope and the pendulum clock? 2. Was it Pope Gregory who made the calendar? 3. What is the difference between Russian time and American time?—C. W.

Zacharias Janssen first made the microscope, generally known in 1590, but it was a crude instrument, and radical improvements were made later by other scientists. Who was the first inventor of the telescope is not known. Hans Lippershey applied for a patent on such an instrument in Holland in 1608. It, too, was crude compared with telescopes of the present day, though Galileo's telescope, developed in 1610, was after the manner of our opera glasses. The first man to apply the pendulum to clocks was either an English clockmaker named Harris or the Dutch philosopher, Huyghens. This was

between 1641 and 1658. Clocks are of record nearly a thousand years earlier, but they didn't keep good time. 2. It was Pope Gregory XIII who devised our present calendar. 3. Russia and Greece have never adopted the improved Gregorian system. The difference is now twelve days.

Does the law prohibit the sale and shipment of goods through the mails? Is anything but lottery tickets prohibited?—Patron.

Goods that are properly sold at all may be sold by use of the mails, but as to shipment through the mails there are many restrictions. The limit of weight is four pounds, except for single books, which may exceed that weight, and for liquids of certain prescribed sorts, for which the limit is four fluid ounces. Poisons, explosives and substances that are inflammable or of bad odor may not be sent, and articles that might damage other mail by contact must be suitably protected. Your postmaster will give full and specific information if you ask him for it. All schemes for defrauding the public are forbidden by the mails.

The Pioneer.
The old log barn upon the hill
Is crumbling to decay,
And silent is the water mill
Through all the living day.

The old landmarks about the place
Are slipping out of sight,
And my gray hairs and wrinkled face
Foretell the coming night.

How many changes Time has made!
How many hopes and fears
Are sleeping in the quiet shade
Of unremembered years!

How many tender memories
The arms of welcome throw
Around the phantom forms that rise
From out the Long-ago!

And one, above this world of pain,
Its sorrows and its joys,
I see in dreams, and hear again
The music of her voice.

Her soul was glad as Paradise,
As innocent and fair,
And heaven's light shone in her eyes,
For Love and Truth were there.

And happy were the golden days
When she was by my side,
We wandered Love's enchanting ways,
Two spirits glorified.

How potent is the power of Love
To struggling mortals given!
It lifts the spirit, earth above,
And dwells with it in heaven.

Joy sped the day we two were wed;
'Twas sixty years ago,
And sixty summer seasons (fled
Before the winter's snow).

Have visited this earth of ours
Since we two, one were made,
And sixty springs with their bright flowers
Have blossomed but to fade.

We found this place a wilderness,
Unbroken, dark and still,
The tall trees towered, motionless,
Where stands the water mill.

Within their shades no sound was heard
To wake the solitude,
Save when, at night, some lonely bird
Was calling through the wood.

We moved into the old log house
Beyond the orchard there,
And where the apple's scented boughs
Are waving in the air.

I cleared and made an opening
To let the sunlight in,
And where you see that running spring
The wild deer's haunt has been.

The lark with many a liquid note
Of music charmed
And poured from out his swelling throat
A song at summer's gate;

And in the autumn of the year,
Above the waving corn,
And through the forest, winding clear,
We heard the mellow horn.

And when the candle-light was shed
Upon the punctured floor
And on the rafters overhead
We heard the chimney roar.

And watched the back-log's ruddy blaze
Like billows rise and fall,
And saw the giant shadows raise
Their arms upon the wall.

And my sad heart within me yearns;
Through tears I dimly gaze,
As oft the hand of Memory turns
The leaves of other days.

And though the fire of Fancy dies,
The pictures of the Past
That form and fade before my eyes,
Are lovely to the last.

Richmond, Ind. —Frank W. Harned.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.
Women sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Finland, and they are often found to be most excellent and delightful

The lighthouse at Corunna, Spain, is believed to be the oldest one now in use. It was erected during the reign of Trajan and rebuilt in 1834.

In Liberia there is but little use for clocks and watches, for all the year round the sun rises at 6 in the morning, is vertical at noon, and sets at 6 in the evening.

Parish barbers are legally compelled to wash their hands after attending a customer and before waiting another. They must use, also, only nickel-plated combs.

The cost of the world's wars since the Crimean war has been \$12,283,000,000, or enough to give a couple of sovereigns to every man, woman and child on the globe.

In the agricultural parts of Ireland \$2.25 a week is the highest wages paid to a laborer in regular work. On the coast of Dunloe women can earn \$3.50 a week curing fish.

Horses have a great dislike to camels. There are many similar antipathies in the animal world, between elephants and rhinoceroses, for instance, and peacocks and bears.

Eight hundred Japanese workmen are now employed in track work on railways in Washington and Oregon, and they are said to give better and more constant service than white labor.

Throughout France there were in 1880 drink shops to the number of 356,983. While to-day the number is just 60,000—that is to say, half a shop for every fifty inhabitants, leaving children out of the question.

There are, approximately, 250,000 Indians in the United States, and the larger number of them maintain such tribal organizations as exempt them from the operation of the ordinary laws of the country.

A German professor, in giving his experience as an explorer in the wilds of Africa, says that the best protection against lions is an umbrella, as the beasts are especially afraid of one when opened suddenly upon them.

A Denver (Col.) church organization, which is without a building to worship in, has one it occupies in the city of Mexico, where it occupies a fine residence, and has leased a gold mine and will run it for the money that is in it until enough of profit is made to erect a new building.

At an auction sale of the effects of the late Herrmann, the magician, two pairs of silk stockings, said to have belonged once to the Empress Carlota of Mexico, were sold for \$2. An expert who was present at the sale said the stockings probably cost \$20 a pair.

The residents of Clermont county, Ohio, are working up a plan to buy 500 acres of land at Point Pleasant, O., and convert it into a national park in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant. Point Pleasant is the birthplace of the great soldier. David Murphy, of Clermont county, conceived the idea.

The free lecture undertaking was started in New York ten years ago on an appropriation of \$15,000, and during that season 186 lectures were given at schoolhouses to a total attendance of 2,149. During the season just ended 1,890 lectures were delivered in forty-five cities to a total attendance of 520,000.

The old stories of the monks' high feasting are now said to be libels. Inventors of the stores in their stoneware exist to-day, and all the food was of the plainest kind—quantities of herring and stock fish (a sort of cod) and salted butter, and a few salt beef, pea-meal—always coarse stuff for puddings—rye and lard.

The British navy has control of no less than sixty-two docks for its ships of war, and all the wooden docks with which the United States are provided are in need of extensive repairs, and it is only a question of time when these wooden structures must be replaced with stone.

Following the example of the minister of education in Russia, the minister of education of Saxony has issued a decree that girls and young ladies attending public schools shall not wear corsets or stays. In Dresden and other large cities girls of

twelve, the doctors say, have become addicted to tight lacing.
The chances of matrimony are much greater just after or just before a war than at any other time. During the civil war the number of marriages in this country fell off from 30 per 1,000 of population to 17 per 1,000, and immediately after the civil war was ended, in 1865, the number rose to 22 per 1,000, declining in 1869 to 21.
The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1902, wagon and carriage wheels in that State shall have tires not less in width than one and one-half times the diameter of the axle, measured at the shoulder, and that wagons built with hollow axles shall have tires not less in width than the diameter of the axle measured at the shoulder.
If the present rate of increase in this country is maintained it is probable that the accumulated wealth of the Nation will show by the census of 1900 not far from \$10,000,000,000, or more than double that of Great Britain. In 1890 the wealth of the United States was estimated at \$9,000,000,000. In 1870 at \$25,000,000,000. In 1850 at \$45,000,000,000 and in 1830 at \$65,000,000,000.
Spanish army officers are receiving honors and rewards on a lavish scale, notwithstanding their ill success in the war. It is said that the honors list for the campaign will contain the names of between 200 and 300 officers. For their services in Cuba in 1896 and the following year fifty-eight generals, 1,382 other officers and 680 noncommissioned officers have been rewarded.
Cows south of the Ohio river will not average above three pounds and a half ounces of butter to the 100 pounds of milk. The cows of Texas only show 11 per cent. of solids in their milk. Cows through Indiana and the strip running east and west will produce milk that runs four and a half pounds. Cows in Minnesota and Wisconsin will produce milk that will give out five pounds and five ounces of butter to the 100 pounds.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.
Shocking.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"She has a complexion like a tinted china cup."
"Yes; it's a beautiful mug."

Threatening.
Detroit Free Press.
She—What would you do if I attempted to run upstairs and leave you here alone?
He—Hold your horses, I'll be right down.
She—In gold.

Knew He Was Older.
Life.
"How old are you, Jimmy?"
"Two years older than Johnny."
"How old is Johnny?"
"I don't know."

Reasonable Limit.
He (indignantly)—I hope I know my own mind!
She (sweetly)—Yes! I surely ought to know as much as that!

Quite Another Thing.
Life.
Distinguished Author—So you said I was clever.
She—Oh, no, I didn't. I said you wrote books that everybody read.

Pious Request.
Life.
"Ain't it said, madam, that givin' to de poor is lendin' to de Lord?"
"Yes."
"Well, would you mind lendin' de Lord a quarter?"

His Opinion.
Puck.
Slum Worker—Oh, yes; the Lord loves little children.
Small Boy—Hully gee! I'll jest gamble He never had no baby brudders er sisters ter lug around, den!

A Spoiled Child Punished.
Detroit Free Press.
"When Dicky is bad we send him to bed at dark."
"Does he make any violent objections?"
"No; you see—we are so fond of him that we generally go with him."

The Way of It.
Chicago Post.
"I used to buy neckties for my wife," he said, "but I had to quit it. Those I bought for her never suited her."
"So she buys them herself now, does she?"
"No; she takes those I buy for myself. They always seem to suit her."

A Compliment with a String.
Jeweler's Weekly.
Miss Keene—Do you know, Mr. Tubbs, that wazze always reminds me of you?
Mr. Tubbs—Of me? How's that?
Miss Keene—Oh, it's so large and shapely, and—
Mr. Tubbs—Ahem! Yes?
Miss Keene—And there's never anything in it, you know!

She Was Disappointed.
Chicago Tribune.
"Clara Jane," said the returned soldier, whose heart was beating tumultuously, "you must pardon me if in my confusion I gave you the military salute when I came in."
"But you didn't, Oscar," shyly replied the maiden, who had formed a crude idea of military salute from what she had read about Hobson.

Sure to Come.
Philadelphia North American.
"Now," said the chairman of the medical convention, "we must decide on a method for receiving Dewey."
"Is he to be our guest?" asked a member.
"Not exactly that. But he'll come to us long before the others get through dining and toasting him."

His Frank Confession.
Chicago Post.
There had been a few words, and she declined his proffered arm.
"I do not need your support," she said haughtily.
"But I need yours," he replied.
He could not force, even in the excitement of a lovers' quarrel, that she had considerable money in her own right.

THE
"NEBRASKA-COLORADO EXPRESS"
AFTERNOON TRAIN
FROM
ST. LOUIS FOR DENVER.
Lv. ST. LOUIS, 2.05 p. m.; Ar. DENVER, 6.20 p. m.
DAILY FROM JUNE 4th, 1899.

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5¢ CIGAR
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Rockers
Antique finish, wood seat, has an iron rod to brace the arms. By far the greatest bargain ever offered in a good, substantial rocker, and is worth twice the price I ask.

One to a customer as long as they last—none sold to dealers

75c each
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\$20.00 Suits.....\$11.50
\$30.00 Suits.....\$15.00
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